

Technicians Plan Program To Hold Wartime Gains

PHILADELPHIA — (A N P) — Plans for maintaining and increasing the wide gains made by Negroes during the war period in the technical fields were made at the 17th annual convention of the National Technical Association held here recently at the Pyramid club. Those who delivered addresses to the convention were: Hilyard R. Robinson, noted architect of Washington and technical advisor to the government of Liberia; Reginald Johnson, field secretary of the Urban League; Jerome E. Holland, of Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock company; Arthur Huff Fauset, principal of the Douglass-Singerley school and president of the United Peoples Action committee; Dr. Irvin H. Underhill of the Philadelphia Housing authority, and Charles S. Duke, civil engineer of Washington, D. C.

William F. Thornton, civil engineer of Chicago, was elected national president, to succeed Darnie E. Howard, professor of mechanical engineering at Howard university, who had served for two years.

Donald F. White, architect, vice president, for the central region; Benson L. Dutton, resident civil engineer at Hampton institute, vice president for the southern region; and Paul E. Williams, architect and vice president for the western region.

Other officers elected were: James O. Evans, secretary; Addison E. Hammond, treasurer; Louis A. Belinger, chairman of membership committee and John A. Lankford, librarian.

Among the resolutions passed was one, sponsored by the Dayton branch, which authorizes the national body to undertake an employment survey, in four industrial areas (Dayton, Oakland, Cal., Bridgeport, Conn., and Philadelphia) of the use of Negroes by government and private industry in highly technical posts during the war; such data to be used to point the way for increasing such employment in the postwar era; and, further, pledged the organization to see that an engineer or architect be placed on the board of trustees of Howard university; and finally, an amendment to the association's constitution which would encourage an influx of new members.

Hilyard R. Robinson, who was the main speaker at the annual banquet, told of his experiences in

Liberia and of the farseeing program that government has adopted for the economic development of the country. Such reforms will lead to the Monrovia's (capital of the African republic) becoming the largest port on the western coast. He also told of the plans being made for the centennial celebration scheduled for 1947 through 1949 and of the democratic reforms which already have been effected.

The panel discussion of civic and industrial reconversion in the postwar world was lead by Charles Duke. Mr. Holland spoke of the urgent need for redefining the term "skilled mechanic" in the light of the more exacting demands of the future as compared with those which sufficed during the war emergency. He stressed the importance of building upon and adding to those newly-acquired skills which in most cases, have of necessity been limited.

Mr. Johnson warned that it would be a calamity of serious proportions if Negroes failed to take full advantage of economically sound job training as it will be made available to them in the reconversion period and after.

One of the highlights of the convention was the trip to the Franklin institute where among the current displays is one featuring the atomic bomb.

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American Council on African Education

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American Council on African Education
The Call Kansas City, Missouri
Announces Katherine Dunham Scholarship
9-14-45

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The American Council on African education announces that it has established a Katherine Dunham scholarship, made possible by pledge of some \$2,000 from the actress-dancer, which will pay for four years of training in an American university of an African student to be selected by the council. The student will be brought here from Africa within the next few months as one of a group of 25.

In all, the council now has grants for 150 students, whom it will bring from Africa at its own expense within, it is expected, a year's time. Established two years ago by Prince A. A. Nwafer Orizu, of the reigning house of Nnewi, in Nigeria, the American Council on African education hopes, by the establishment of such scholarships, to train boys and girls from Africa for leadership in their country to which they will return upon completing their education here.

The majority of the scholarships thus far have been granted by leading institutions of learning. Miss Dunham, whose "Tropical Revue" made her an outstanding stage personality, and who is starred in "Caro Song," a new musical play opening at the Adolph theater on Sept. 27, is well known also for her great interest in the people of her own race. She herself some years ago was the recipient of a Rosenwald scholarship through which she spent many months in the West Indies, studying its folkways, particularly in reference to the dance and music of those islands.

Walter White

Chicago Defender
The Work of the India League

A MOST INTERESTING organization to which I would like to direct your attention and for which your support I ask is the India League of America. For several years after its organization it restricted its membership almost wholly to Indians who met infrequently. Chiefly it would appear to weep over India's wrongs with a defeatist attitude.

Then a gay and intelligent Indian business man took over the reins as president. Born into a wealthy Sikh family, J. J. Singh had as a youth joined Gandhi's non-resistance movement, incurring thereby the virtual disinheritance of his family.



He later became convinced that Nehru's somewhat more realistic interpretation of and approach to the modern mechanized world would mean most to the future of India. Singh seems also to have incurred the displeasure of the Mahatma when he and other youths fought back when clubbed by British soldiers.

Likes Night Life

STILL WHOLLY devoted, however, to Gandhi, Singh went into business, eventually being cajoled by persuasive agents of Philadelphia's Sesquicentennial Exposition to organize an exhibition of Indian merchandise on which he lost his shirt. Ashamed to go back home broke and defeated, Singh remained in America to recoup his fortunes. He loved parties and night life which he was now able to afford. Once he told of encountering a drunk in the washroom of a New York hotel who stared at him dizzily and shouted, "I know who you are! You are Harry Richman!"

Later, Singh, went home to visit his family with whom he was now somewhat reconciled. There the idealism which had caused him to join

India League of America

People, Politics

And Places

Gandhi in the famous salt riots was reborn. Returning to America he set out to revitalize the India League as a weapon to counteract British anti-Indian propaganda in the United States.

Affable, indefatigable, sophisticated he persuaded distinguished and influential Americans like Pearl Buck, Richard Walsh, Lin Yutang, Louis Fischer, John Haynes Holmes, Phillip Murray, William Shirer, Dorothy Norman and Roger Baldwin to join with distinguished Indians like Krishnalal Shridharani, author of many books like, "My India," "My America," and "Warning To The West," to serve as members of the league's board.

Excellent Publication

THE LEAGUE BEGAN to publish an excellent four-page monthly summary of news about India called, "India Today." The current issue reports on Nehru's health in prison; the impending visit of Mrs. Pandit, Nehru's sister, to the United States; the reasons for the failure of the recent negotiations between Gandhi and Jinnah, the Moslem leader; the impending exchange of diplomats between Russia and India; the Stilwell imbroglio; and the activities of the India League. "India Today" costs only two dollars a year and can be ordered from the league at 40 East 49th street, New York 17, N. Y. It is worth it.

But most useful of all the league's and Singh's activities in all likelihood is their bringing together Americans of all races with Indians for frank and honest talk. At such gatherings some of us have had the opportunity of meeting the charming nieces of Nehru who are attending Wellesley college and the members of the Indian delegation to the recent fruitless International Businessmen's Conference at Rye, New York. Most Indians still believe themselves more Aryan than the whitest-skinned, bluest-eyed Nordic. But the more intelligent ones like Singh begin to realize that "white superiority" applies not only to black men in the United States and Africa but to brown and yellow men all over the world as well.

50c-1945

Banned Sticker
AFRO-AMERICAN

**Make F-E-P-C
Permanent**



**March On Washington
Movement**

50-45
Here is the permanent FEPC
sticker which postal officials said
was too controversial to be used
on letters going through the mail
because of the words, "March on
Washington" in the name of the
sponsoring organization.

March on Washington Movement

NNC Demands Retrial Of Seamen

Justice Drive For Fifty Sailors Gains Impetus

Pittsburgh Courier Penn.

By EDGAR G. BROWN, Director, National Negro Council

WASHINGTON—The National Negro Council in December of last year launched a nationwide campaign to secure one million signatures of American citizens with their sons and daughters in the Armed Forces and others to a petition urging President Roosevelt, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to immediately order a new trial for 50 colored sailors sentenced for mutiny to a total of 388 years in prison, following the Port Chicago explosion which killed 322 of their buddies on July 17, at San Francisco.

The daily and weekly press have heralded the progress of this campaign nationally. There have been two notable editorials which have been widely reproduced, appearing in the San Francisco Daily Chronicle and The Pittsburgh Courier, entitled, "50 New Martyrs" which have been graphic and pronounced in their protest to this inhuman and prejudiced verdict upon American boys in the uniform of their country.

200,000 SIGN

A very striking cartoon of colored sailors broken down by the weight of this heavy sentence appeared in the New York Amsterdam News. More than 200,000 signatures in 30 States have been affixed to the petition to President Roosevelt, and the campaign goes on.

John Sengstacke, president of the Chicago Defender and National Negro Publishers' Association have officially demanded justice from the Navy Department as have many other leaders and organizations.

More than a hundred church conventions, conferences, unions and alliances in New York, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, San Diego, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Oakland, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and St. Paul have joined in protest and the signing of petitions to the President for a new trial.

EDUCATORS AID

The presidents of Howard University and Atlanta University and numerous educators have also protested to the President and signed the petition demanding a new trial for these 50 victims of the Port Chicago explosion.

Dr. W. H. Jernagin, chairman of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America, Bishop W. W. Matthews, Washington, D. C., Bishop J. H. Wall of Chicago, Bishop Gordon of North Carolina and a dozen other church leaders representing 14 different denominations have urged President Roosevelt to act in the interest of justice to 1,000,000 colored fighting men and women on the battlefields of the world and the morale of 13,000,000 loyal and patriotic colored Americans on the home front.

National Negro Congress

Along The Colour Line

The Banting World

(By Wayfarer)

John Sengstacke
NEGRO AMERICANS

Dorothy K. Funn, Secretary of the Negro National Congress, says that "We Negro Americans can see the necessity of guaranteeing that never again will an aggressor fascist nation, steeped in the theories of racial superiority and world conquest, arise to threaten our country and our lives."

The Negro American regards the United States as his country because White Americans have made him realize that he was part and parcel of an American national life. The black man, whether in America or Africa, has fought against Nazism and all that it implies and he is not going to tolerate any ideology of race superiority. All the white races need to maintain a dignified and respect compelling policy calculated to satisfy all who seek with sincerity true fellowship and the well being of a common faith.

Negro Congress Fights

The Philadelphia Tribune
Jim Crow In Capital

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
NEW YORK—Demanding an

immediate end to the practice of arresting Negroes who protest jim crow conditions in the nation's capital, and pledging a fight-to-the-finish against segregation in Washington, Dr. Max Yergan, President of the National Negro Congress announced Friday the immediate re-opening of NNC's Legislative Bureau, under the directorship of Dorothy K. Funn, the Congress' Labor-Legislative secretary.

Petty Officers Aid

The Philadelphia Tribune
NNC Jim Crow Fight

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A Petty

Officers' Club stationed in the Pacific sent a recent contribution of \$500 to the National Negro Congress to support its efforts in dealing with the many problems confronting Negro Americans and particularly Negro veterans. The members of the Petty Officers Club realize the importance of the work conducted by the National Negro Congress and are indeed proud to make this contribution," said Richard L. R. Mudd, Vice Secretary in the accompanying letter.

Don C. Wheeldin PhM-3c, Connecticut member of the National Executive Board of NNC, is president of the Club. Other officers of the club are: Dennis Dupree, Jr., SKD-1c; James W. Avery, BM2-c; Jas. T. Gustus, Sp(s)2-c; Eubulus L. Marsh, MM1-c; Giles D. Smith, Ensign (sc); and Edward S. Hope, Lt. (CE).

Negro Council Asks End of Discrimination

Oakland, Cal., May 20 (AP)—The National Negro Council today announced adoption of a resolution calling on President Truman "to correct discrimination against returning Negro troops."

The announcement said the Negroes complained that their demands for combat service had been "almost entirely ignored," and that as a consequence under the point system of reckoning credit for discharge, Negroes "are destined to be the last to be returned home."

Frisco Daily Asks For Mutiny Sailors' Freedom

SAN FRANCISCO — The National Negro Council was backed up by the San Francisco Chronicle this week in its fight to obtain Presidential pardons for the 50 Negro sailors imprisoned after the Port Chicago explosion.

The publication pointed out that the men have served six months in prison and expressed the opinion that under the circumstances, it is long enough.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. CHRONICLE

Circ. D. 118,830 - S. 204,456

Negro Council Protests Truman's Naming of Texan

The National Negro Council yesterday protested President Truman's nomination of Tom C. Clark of Texas as Attorney General. A resolution adopted at a public meeting of the council in Oakland stated:

"This is the first time in the long and glorious history of the Presidency, certainly since President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, that there has ever been any serious effort to appoint to the highest law enforcement office of the federal government, a citizen from a State, such as Texas, which steadfastly and flagrantly violates the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution."

Another resolution asked Mayor Lapham to "publicly repudiate" his veto message on the Board of Supervisors' indorsement of the California State Fair Employment Practices Act.

Truman Again Urged To Free 50 Sailors

The National Negro Council celebrated V-J Day by sending the following telegram to President Truman at the White House:

"The National Negro Council, which has been currently circulating a petition among 1,000,000 colored Americans, with members of their families in the armed services of the nation, today, at the time of the world's most historic celebration of V-J Day, appeals to the President in the spirit of justice, regardless of race, creed or color.

We, therefore, urge the Commander-in-Chief to emulate the precedent of granting freedom to formerly court-martialed servicemen, established in World War I, by President Woodrow Wilson, by ordering a full pardon for the 50 colored sailors, sentenced to a total of 588 years in prison in the only mass mutiny trial in the history of the United States Navy, following the Port Chicago explosion July 7, 1944, in San Francisco, which killed 532 of their buddies and they, themselves were the actual, as well as hospitalized survivors.

"The record revealed that these 50 colored sailors committed no overt act, nor did they at any time lift a finger against their superior officers.

Their refusal to continue to carry live ammunition was prompted solely because of being bound by a fear complex, because they had been granted no furlough, change of duties or any treatment designed to ameliorate the mental and physical injuries and shock of this disastrous explosion, in which they were among those who miraculously escaped instant death by being blown like several hundred others into unrecognizable bits.

"The exercise of executive clemency by the President would prove a most timely act of justice on the home front on behalf of these 50 colored sailors who have already served more than eight months in prison. It would prove an incalculable contribution to the morale of the 13,000,000 colored Americans, with 1,000,000 of their sons and daughters still alert on the silent battlefields of the world."

Reconversion in Recreation

The Recreation Board of the nation's capital in June, over the strenuous protest of Mrs. Hunter, the lone colored member has demanded that all playgrounds and recreation areas during the reconversion and post-war period be clearly and definitely segregated and the fences be lined with signs, "for white only," and "for Negroes only."

At a public protest meeting last week, staged before the Board members in the basement of its administration building, there were only two witnesses publicly willing to appear in defense of this unconstitutional and Gestapo edict. Time of course, precluded the hearing of all the defenders of the slogan, "Democracy and Equality

Now in Washington."

The Board adjourned without decision. They promised later to consider an amendment to its jim-crow order by Mrs. Hunter, which would permit colored Americans, colored voters from outside the District of Columbia, colored taxpayers and colored service men and women when visitors to their nation's capital being permitted, without assault or arrest to rest their weary bones on a federal park bench.

If the war for humanity, civilization and brotherhood has left them with sufficient of their anatomy get up some real heat for an hour or so trying to hit a tennis ball and some day have the right to hit a Nazi or any other Anglo-Saxon at a prize fight in Washington, which like education and everything else is illegal today if not labeled Dixie fashion.

Jim-Crow in the shadow of the White House and the Capitol is the first sign of the Reconversion under the present administration.

The President, as one of the Big Three, signed the "No discrimination order in Germany," but he has done nothing of this kind in Washington, D. C., and the prospects are not very bright.

Alexander Lauds Pioneering Work Of Urban League

Flexibility Of National Body Is Sound Step

Continuing his lecture series on the Origin and Function of Interracial Organizations here Friday, Dr. Will W. Alexander, former President of Dillard University, pointed to two factors which conspired to get the Urban League started. First, the increasing migration of Negroes from the rural areas, particularly during World War I, accentuated social problems and created a definite need for some over-all agency to find employment suited to the skills of the migrants. "One of the greatest tributes which can be paid to the Negro is the ease and facility with which these migrants lifted themselves up and accommodated themselves to the great shift from rural to urban life." In the second place, Dr. Alexander stated that the league had served as a school for the development of Negro personnel — "nowhere could Charles Johnson of Fisk University or Forrester B. Washington of the School of Social Work have gained their apprenticeships for social work than through the League. 2-17-45

Listing the contribution of the League, the speaker noted that it had had a profound effect on the social work movement among Negroes in this country; that when the League was started there were practically no Negro social workers; that today the jobs that are out yonder waiting for prospective social workers are there because of the influence and early pioneering efforts of the League. It also encouraged young writers said the speaker.

The Urban League, said Dr. Alexander, has come to be a flexible organization in that it has been able to shift its emphasis to function placement; to be a watch-dog for the maladjusted Negro worker, and to function as a planning agency, embracing chapters or affiliates in 50 cities, thus concentrating its national and local program

on intensive work. Ending his discourse, Dr. Alexander pointed out that at present the League, he believed, is in a state of flux. Nevertheless, it had its greatest opportunity in the future.

The series will be continued at the School of Social Work this morning at 11 o'clock.

With the goal of expanding their work in making interracial cooperation a reality in the United States," the National Urban League and the Urban League of Greater New York last month announced plans for a joint fund-raising campaign for \$350,000. Heading the drive is Elmo Roper, director of the *Fortune* public opinion polls. The money raised will go to a joint pool, to be known as the Urban League Service Fund, from whence it will be divided between the two agencies on a mutually agreed upon plan. It will be used in carrying on the agencies' regular functions in helping Negroes adjust to urban life. Special emphasis is being placed this year on community organization and planning in the fields of housing, health and recreation; industrial and labor relations; public education for interracial cooperation. 1945

The drive, which begins this month, will extend to the end of April.

Urban League Attacks VA's Negro Policy P. 1A- N.Y., N.Y. Veterans

Will Find Only Despair,

Official Says

A National Urban League official has attacked the VA (Veterans Administration) as "a citadel of reaction," in which he says the returning Negro veteran will find nothing but hopelessness and despair because of its Jim Crowism.

The charge was made by William Y. Bell, Jr., Southern field director of the Urban League, in a letter to Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, VA administration, replying to statements by Hines in a speech to an Urban League forum in New York last week.

Writing from the point-of-view of the South, where, by Gen. Hines' own figures, 75 per cent of Negro soldiers live, Bell assailed the entire Federal setup for aiding re-

National Urban League
turned veterans as discriminatory, but nailed VA as the "most reprehensible." 3-18-45

'Concrete Evidence'

"You say that no distinction has ever been made by that administration because of race, color or creed when the existence of the Jim-Crow Tuskegee Hospital is concrete evidence to the contrary," Bell wrote. "What is more significant, however, is the fact that for almost a quarter of a century the VA has been without Negro personnel to advise and assist in carrying out an equitable policy toward Negro veterans."

"VA officials have continuously refused qualified applicants referred for selection by the Civil Service Commission," Bell continued. "It undoubtedly has erected the highest color bar to employment of any Federal agency which deals with people. Perhaps it is this ban on Negro employment which has gained for it the indictment among informed Negroes that it is a citadel of reaction, and it is the practice of intra-agency employment which speaks plainer than fine speeches about what the agency's attitude and interest is in the general employment of veterans."

Bell told PM that the letter was written because questions were cut off at the forum session which ran overtime, and there was no other way to refute what he considered misleading statements in Gen. Hines' speech. 3-18-45

Job Opportunities

Bell made these points:

¶ Less than 10 Negro reemployment committeemen have been appointed by Selective Service in the South.

¶ The War Manpower Commission and the U. S. Employment Service do not themselves employ a fair percentage of Negroes, so how can they be expected to give a Negro veteran an even break?

¶ Selective Service discriminates in induction, so why can't it be expected to discriminate in reemployment?

¶ Three-fourths of Negro veterans come from areas where public officials act on the assumption that a Negro has no rights a public official is bound to respect.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
HOME NEWS
Chas. D. 20502

JUL 3 - 1945

Services of Urban League Outlined at Kiwanis Meeting

The invaluable service that an efficiently organized Urban League can render to the community in which it functions was explained yesterday to the Kiwanis Club at the luncheon-meeting in the Roger Smith Hotel.

As executive director of the Urban League in the eastern portion of Union County, with headquarters in Elizabeth, the speaker, William Ashby, cited principles underlying work of the organization and gave instances of broad community aid.

Cooperating with industrial concerns in the area, the Elizabeth league, Ashby said, has not only been able to provide steady workers for jobs on which there had previously been a high labor turnover, but has also had considerable success in combatting absenteeism through an educational program among Negroes.

In another instance, the league was called upon to investigate the case of a Negro girl who was denied advancement in her job even though she had essential qualifications. In this case, it was discovered that the individual responsible was a departmental foreman and that it was not a company policy.

Illustrating the manner in which the Urban League can be of service to communities where no league exists, Ashby said that the Elizabeth group offered services to two industrial plants in Somerset county that were acquiring large groups of Jamaicans to ease their manpower needs.

Prevention Stressed

Prime objective of the organization, with regard to possible trouble sources of this type, is to take that ounce of prevention which is worth the pound of cure, he said.

One of the main problems confronting Urban League workers is that of obtaining housing for Negroes, Ashby asserted. In this respect, with the present wide shortage of housing, it is not merely a matter of getting adequate housing, but of getting any type of housing.

On work of this nature, the league representatives get in touch with landlords having vacancies and endeavor to induce

them to rent their apartments to Negroes. If necessary, the league will survey the neighborhood to make certain no objection to the prospective tenants exists.

A well organized Urban League, Ashby pointed out, also works in close cooperation with other social and civic organizations in the community, aiding in promotion of health drives and other social endeavors among its own people.

Does Educational Work

But perhaps the most important work of the league is the educational work done among Negroes in an effort to alleviate strained racial relations. A thorough study is made of such individual cases as occur and an honest attempt is made to correct conditions that brought them about and to prevent a repetition, he continued.

League representatives, he said, are frequently called to the schools to settle disputes between Negro and white children or to correct certain tendencies on the part of the Negro child, and have functioned successfully in numerous instances.

Pointing out that the Negro soldier who will return to his community after the war will come home imbued with certain democratic principles gained as a result of his Army experience, Ashby asserted that those communities who have not made preparations for meeting this situation will face possible difficulties.

Organization of an efficient Urban League will go far toward eliminating these difficulties, he said.

Ashby was introduced by the Rev. Rufus Cornelsen.

Members of the club extended their best wishes to Perry S. Whiting, who is leaving here next week for Manchester, N. H., where he will make his permanent residence.

Racial Sifter Praises Navy

Louisville, Ky.
Washington, July 13 (U.P.)—Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, said today the Navy program of integrating Negroes into the service "is far ahead of anything the Army is doing."

The leader of the Negro organization recently returned from an inspection tour of Navy installations in the United States which he made at the request of Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal to study the racial question.

"The Navy is now doing things which the Army still insists would ruin morale," Granger told a news conference. "The Army is still trying to build two armies—one white and the other black—and that's insanity."

Granger said his tour convinced him that the Navy racial policy is "honestly and intelligently administered" and "admirable sound."

MADISON, N. J.
EAGLE
Cir. W. 2,428

JUL 12 1945

Urban League Meets To Insure Equal Rights For Negroes

The Employment Committee of the Morristown Service Council of the National Urban League held its July meeting at the home of James Lassiter with Arthur C. Gillette, chairman, presiding.

The purpose of the committee is to ensure equal employment opportunities for Negroes, particularly returning veterans with skills, since the committee believes that this is a fundamental requirement for a healthy democracy. Miss Evelyn DuBrow of the New Jersey C. I. O. stated that an equally pressing need is the establishment of trade schools and apprentice training available to Negroes to eliminate the objection that Negroes are not qualified for many jobs.

It was unanimously decided that a letter of commendation should be sent to the Flintkote Company, Morristown, for their non-discrimination policy. Several Negroes have been

placed with Flintkote through the Urban League. The committee, while not functioning as an employment agency, is in contact with several employers. Negroes interested in employment with a post-war future should call William T. Ruffin, at Morristown 4-1229, or James Lassiter at Madison 6-1398.

CLEVELAND, O.
UNION LEADER

JUL 20 1945

Calls for Facts On Negro Firing

The Urban League is doing a lot of thinking and planning on how best to protect the interest of Negro workers can be safeguarded in the postwar era.

The league is expanding its staff; establishing new contacts with management; keeping in close touch with labor; consulting frequently with key Negro workmen; and, daily doing a number of other things aimed at keeping alert to the welfare of Negro workers in the Cleveland area.

But in order for the League to do the best job by Negro workers, it is necessary that men and women who have been laid off as a result of cut-backs and reconversion pass this information on to Howard M. Nash industrial secretary of the League at once. Moreover, if it is rumored in your plant that a cut-back is about to take place this, too, should be immediately reported to the Urban League.

The Urban League is requesting all Negro workers and the entire Negro community to cooperate in this simple job of bookkeeping procedure; for it is of vital importance. In reporting the information, it is necessary that a factual statement be given, for example: name of company or firm, branch of plant, location, name of union, if any; and number of Negro workers affected.

League to Launch Membership Drive For Negro Welfare

The Louisville Urban League, interracial organization and member agency of the Community Chest, will conduct its first drive for new members from August 23 to September 1.

Cochairmen of the drive, which has been approved by the Community Chest board of directors, are Arthur S. Kling and John O. Blanton.

To improve the general welfare of Negro citizens and to bring about better racial understanding, the Urban League has sponsored a social service program in Louisville for 24 years.

Officers are A. E. Meyzeek, chairman; the Rev. Henry C. Koch, vice-chairman; Lee L. Brown, secretary; Harry R. Moseeson, treasurer, and Robert E. Black, executive secretary.

Urban League

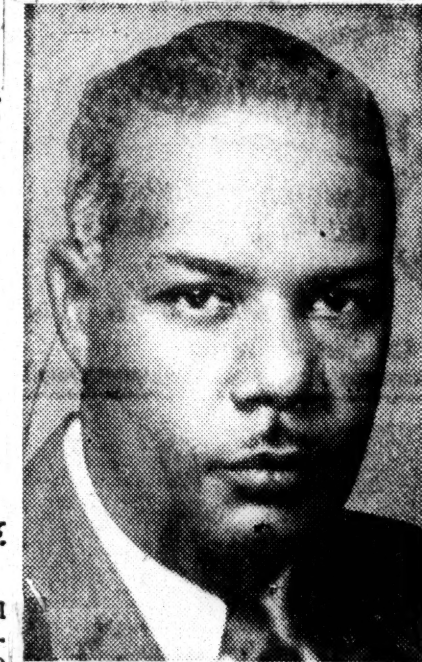
gets \$75,000
grant for study

NEW YORK—The National Urban League has received a second grant of approximately \$75,000 from the General Education Board to underwrite its Community Relations Project for interracial social planning, it was announced this week by Lester B. Granger, the League's executive secretary. The grant is to be applied over a two-year period, during which the League will complete the series of socio-economic studies being made of selected cities over the country.

During the first year of the Project, five cities—New London, Conn., Gary, Ind., Dayton, O., Houston, Tex., and Oklahoma City, Okla.—have been visited by Project surveyors and specialists, with the total plan encompassing some 20 industrial centers. A study is now being conducted of Tulsa, Okla., and research analysts will go into St. Petersburg, Fla., on Nov. 19.

Miss Davis Joins Weekly Review Urban League Board

Birmingham, Ala.
In an exclusive story to The Weekly Review Miss Bette Davis, noted movie actress, tells why she joins the Board of the National Urban League. An interesting account of her service for soldiers at Hollywood Canteen is told on the Society page of this issue.



LESTER B. GRANGER
Will Speak Thursday

Urban League To Celebrate Anniversary

**Position of Negro
Is Speaker's Topic**

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, will speak on "The Negro in the Changing Economic Scene" at the public observance of the Louisville Urban League's 25th anniversary and the national league's 35th anniversary at 8 p.m. Thursday at Trinity Temple Methodist Church.

Granger, who since 1941 has been executive secretary for the interracial agency for social service among Negroes, recently served as special adviser to the Secretary of Navy on a tour of naval bases in the United States and the South Pacific. He assisted in removing inequalities and barriers facing Negro enlisted personnel in naval service.

Directed Investigations.

Member of the executive committee of the National Conference of Social Workers, Granger was race-relations specialist with the Welfare Council of New York City and directed two investigations of social and economic conditions among the urban Negro populations for New York and New Jersey State Legislatures.

In 1943 and 1944, he received public recognition for outstanding service to the cause of economic and political democracy in the field of race relations.

A native of Virginia, Granger is a trustee of Hampton Institute and is a graduate of Dartmouth College and New York University. He is a regular contributor to such publications as Survey Magazine, Social Work Year Book and Opportunity and Journal of Negro Life.

The Louisville Urban League, member agency of the Community Chest, for 25 years has been the key organization working for the improvement of social and economic status of the Negro population in Louisville. A. E. Meyzeek is chairman of the board of directors and Robert E. Black is executive secretary.

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**Urban League Official Says Future
Of Race Lies In Technical Training**

By ANN TANNEYHILL

Secretary, Bureau of Vocational
Guidance

National Urban League

The aptitudes, capacities and vocational interests of Negro students should receive special attention in school programs devoted to vocational guidance in the post-war period. This point, which must be strongly emphasized now, is definitely tied up with the occupational future of the Negro in America.

It would be tragic indeed if our educational programs were to be based on the old concept that the training of Negro youth should be limited to the acquiring of those skills for which jobs are open at the moment.

The information and training made available to these young people must encourage them to the highest possible development of their interests and abilities. And this development is directly related to the rapidly changing demands in the entire world of occupations.

The present war has placed great emphasis on the use of technical skills. It is reasonable to assume in this connection, that we will be living in a more highly industrialized economy than we have ever known before. Where will the Negro fit into this picture? What contribution will he be able to make?

There has developed over a number of years, a disproportionate amount of prejudice among Negro youth and their parents against manual work — a development which parallels, of course, that of the nation as a whole. White-collar employment has been glorified. The professions have been overemphasized. Many youth have been compelled to go into fields for which they were not particularly fitted, who otherwise would have done well in technical or mechanical fields. Counselors in schools, both Negro and white, have been responsible for much of this misguidance of Negro youth either toward the professions or toward so-called "Negro jobs."

Schools and colleges have not done much to make Negro youth aware of their job potentialities. It has taken a world upheaval to bring this about.

Much has been changed. The great manpower demands have shattered the walls of prejudice, and have provided the Negro with his big opportunity. Today more than 1,500,000 Negroes are at work in essential war industries. An estimated 1,000,000 men and women in the armed services have been provided with some sort of vocational training.

The myth that the Negro worker was incapable of performing tasks which called for a high degree of speed and technical ability, has been completely destroyed by the achievement of these Negroes both in war production and in

Urban League

the armed forces. It took this war, therefore, to show that the Negro, if trained, and if given an opportunity, can measure up to the standards set by industry and commerce, in the shop and factory.

With these performances, and with these achievements before them, Negro youth can look at their occupational future with more hope. The days ahead will be difficult, of course, but America will surely learn from the lessons of the past, and progressive forces in the country will see to it that there will be no retreat from the road that has led to these achievements and performances.

Important sections of management, though in the minority, and all sections of organized labor, will be more inclined to cooperate in providing a base for post-war economic opportunities in which they will share. Negroes themselves must be vigilant, and organizations concerned with the betterment of the economic, political and social conditions of Negro America, must be forthright in their insistence that the gains made during the war shall not be wiped out during the peace.

It is to be expected that a significant proportion of Negroes will be among those who are temporarily unemployed during the transition from a war economy to peace. Much has been said, but very few blueprints have been made about full employment. President Roosevelt recently stated that it was necessary to provide 60,000,000 jobs so that all of those who are willing and able to work can find jobs at high wages.

Leo Chorne, executive secretary of the Research Institute of America, points out that full peace-time production must provide not less than 57,000,000 jobs if we are to take care, adequately, of the labor force that will be available after the war. This latter figure represents 11,000,000 more jobs than existed at the peak of 1940. If, however, these estimates of jobs are obtained, Negro workers will have little to fear. This is basic to any understanding of the problem that will inevitably confront the Negro job seeker.

Unfortunately, Negro employment gains have been made in those very industries which will be almost wholly eliminated after the war. These industries represent aircraft, shipbuilding and munitions. The problem here will be to direct Negro workers who have achieved recognition in these industries and acquired skills, to re-training facilities and jobs in other industries.

Post-war unemployment will not mean to the Negro what unemployment meant during the period following the last war, and the depression period. He will at least have these new war-time skills, some of which might be put to other uses while he is waiting for a permanent job. To bridge this period of possible unemployment, we can assume that government will venture into a program of public works. If this happens, the

Negro may very well constitute the bulk of those employed in this field.

He will, however, have the assurance that he will not be another "John Henry with a hammer in his hand," and be forced to "boon-doggle" because of lack of technical skills. With the history of the Negro worker during the war before them, vocational guidance counselors will be in a position to counsel realistically these young people who come to them for advice on their vocational plans.

The youth themselves, armed with the knowledge that those who were trained were able to demonstrate that ability bears no relationship to the color of one's skin, will be more hopeful of their own future.

**Urban League
Report Refutes
Absenteeism**

**Non-Provision Of
Training And
Upgrading Scored**

NEW YORK N. Y.—(SNS) —In its Industrial Relations News Letter, the first number of which was released last week, the National Urban League attacks the theory that Negro war workers are guilty of an excessive amount of absenteeism. The News Letter, based on data gathered in all parts of the country, and on over 500 industrial management reports, reveals that in a current study of 800 war plants "only 68 reports listed absenteeism as a special problem among these workers." The newness of the worker, his insecurity on the job, and transportation problems were found to be important factors relating to absenteeism in these 68 reports.

"The failure of many companies to provide training and upgrading opportunities for Negroes is the most frequent cause of poor job attendance," said Julius A. Thomas, Director of the League's Department of Industrial Relations. "We found that absenteeism is no great factor when Negro employees are upgraded, and given a chance to work at their highest skills."

EVIDENCE WEIGHTY

Numerous complaints about the work habits of Negro women faded into thin air when actual

evidence was sought. One industry which employs 5000 Negro women reports no difficulty. But analysis of working conditions in another plant, in which 200 of the 500 women employees are Negroes showed that good personnel practices had not kept pace with the rapid expansion of the plant.

The facts presented in the News Letter emphasize the grave danger of looking at job attendance on the basis of race, without analyzing all the important contributing factors. The service of field workers from its national office and from some fifty affiliates of the Urban League make consultation on personnel problems available to more than 300 war plants now cooperating in the Industrial Relations Laboratory. At the same time, the importance of good work habits and regular job attendance is urged upon Negro employees in these plants.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
HOME NEWS
Circ. D. 20,502

AUG 3 - 1945

**SERVICE COUNCIL
ACCEPTS CHARTER**

**Urban League Constitution
Approved; Directors
For Year Chosen**

After months of campaigning to collect sufficient funds, a permanent Urban League in New Brunswick is now a reality. At a meeting held last night in the Sharon Baptist Church, 140 Throop avenue, nearly 100 members of the Urban League Service Council voted to accept the proposed constitution with minor changes, and chose a board of directors for the coming year.

Louis F. Migliorini, president of the Service Council, presided.

The purposes of the New Brunswick Urban League, as stated in the constitution, are "to promote inter-racial cooperation and harmonious relations between the white and colored races; to promote coordination of existing agencies and organizations for improving the industrial, economic, social, health, and educational conditions of Negroes and to develop other organizations where necessary.

The organization intends "to make studies of the economic and

social conditions among Negroes; to encourage a sense of responsibility among Negroes for improving their own lives; and, in general, to foster, encourage, assist and engage in any and all kinds of work for improving the economic, social, health and educational conditions among members of the colored race and such other minority groups as may be effectively assisted."

Results of the election of members of the board of directors are not yet tabulated.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
HOME NEWS
Circ. D. 20,502

AUG 4 - 1945

**SERVICE COUNCIL
DIRECTORS NAMED**

**Members of Urban League
Choose 18 for Board;
Will Pick Officers**

Members of the board of directors of the newly formed New Brunswick Urban League, which were chosen at a public meeting Thursday night, were announced today by Louis B. Migliorini, president of the Service Council.

The board is composed of 18 members, equally representing the white and colored races. They are the Rev. Rufus Cornelsen, Mrs. Edwin Carpenter, Elmer B. Boyd, Edward M. Burns, Louis B. Migliorini, Harry Feller, Miss Alice Reynolds, Mrs. Franklin Miller and Maurice Aaron.

Also Dr. E. Gaylord Howell, Eric Chandler, the Rev. H. Solomon Hill, Arthur H. Anderson, Dr. C. E. Lewis, the Rev. C. H. Shelton, the Rev. Jesse Lee, A. B. Cooper and Mrs. Margaret Eastmond.

The board of directors will take over the duties and responsibilities of the Urban League Service Council Executive Committee.

Officers to Be Named
Officers of the New Brunswick Urban League will be chosen by the board from among its members.

The local chapter of the Urban League is affiliated with the national organization.

It is the expectation of the Urban League to join the Community Chest in the near future.

The purpose of the Urban League is to promote inter-racial cooperation and harmonious relations between the white and colored races and to improve the industrial, economic, social, health and educational conditions of the Negroes in this area.

Contributions may be made to the New Brunswick Urban League, 56 Bayard street.

50g-1945

Southern Negro Youth Congress

Negro Youth OK Peace Training

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 26.—The executive board of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, meeting here recently, declared itself in support of postwar universal military for America's youth.

Members came from Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Macon and Atlanta, Ga.; Greensboro, N. C.; Tougaloo, Miss.; Pine Bluff, Ark.; New Orleans, La., and Birmingham, Tuskegee and Montgomery, Ala.

The statement on military training reads in part:

"As representatives of 340 delegates who attended the Sixth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference in Atlanta, we believe that a system of postwar universal military training is necessary for a lasting peace and a more democratic post-war America."

"Our efforts will be directed toward seeing that compulsory military training is organized on a non-discriminatory and non-segregated basis."

The executive board also called for "citizenship education in order to increase the number of registered voters and strengthen the Southern movement for the abolition of poll taxes, white primary regulations and registration discrimination," and urged "citizenship clinics in union halls, churches and community organizations."

The board sent a congratulatory message to Governor Ellis Arnall on abolition of Georgia's polltax.

Youth Delegates Visit Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 1945—Pausing here Monday on a transcontinental trip enroute to San Francisco, three representatives of the World Youth Council with headquarters in London, visited the two air fields; spent a period in sightseeing of campus activities and conferred with a group of advanced students on Southern interracial problems.

Miss Damon Included
The visiting party included Miss Damon, New York City, executive secretary, American Youth For a Free World, one of the organizations affiliated with the World Council; Stendage Boyer Peder, son, who served with Danish Merchant Navy and now International Relations Officer of the World Youth Council, and Miss Yang

Kang, a journalist from China, now studying in America.

En route to Tuskegee Institute, the group visited Birmingham where they met officers of the Southern Negro Youth Congress and in a joint conference with white college students discussed the post war world outlook.

Southern Negro Youth Sunday Review

The Southern Negro Youth Congress was established as the work of Conference of Negro Youth that met in Richmond, Virginia in February of 1937. Some 534 young people from all of the Southern states had assembled in Richmond on the invitation of a widely representative sponsoring committee of youth and adults.

The Conference took place at a trying moment in the life of our country. The country was in the "recession" phase of the most disastrous depression in the nation's history. The national economy was in partial bankruptcy; thousands of factories were idle and millions of adults were jobless; a whole generation of youth who had come to age since 1930 had never worked.

Already there had occurred here and there over the country expressions on the part of the youth of their refusal to accept a status of non-citizenship. In the South, this expression took the form of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. The youth who met in Richmond in February, 1937, were an articulate group from the schools and colleges mainly, but the churches, social clubs and the new unions were also represented. Dr. Mordecai Johnson keyed the conference with a historic review of the state of the nation and the position of Negro youth in America and he challenged the delegates to make of these difficulties their opportunity to "change the world."

The objectives of the S.N.Y.C. were set forth in a stirring document, "The Proclamation of Southern Negro Youth." They called for government action to insure jobs and training for youth for a fulfillment of the promise of civil rights contained in the Constitution—for the enactment of laws against lynching and disfranchisement of our people, for federally subsidized health and recreational programs, for the unity of the youth—they extended the hand of fellowship to the white youth of the South and made note of kinship with the struggling youth of the fascist countries, of Japan dominated China, conquered Ethiopia and India.

Edward E. Strong was elected the first executive secretary. Among the members of the Executive Board were Louis E. Burnham, now Organizational Secretary; James E. Jackson, Educational Director before entering the armed forces; and Thelma Dale, now Secretary of the National Negro Congress.

The first Conference had been organized on a wish and a hope and a prayer and through the hard work of Strong, Jackson and others. Between that first Conference and the second which was held a year later in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the Congress grew into an association with twenty councils in as many cities and a half dozen states. During the first year the Congress made its greatest accomplishment in the organization of 3,000 Negro tobacco workers into a Union. This project dramatized the bonds of common interest between the Negro people and the organized labor movement. The South's first Negro community theatre was organized by the Youth Congress this first year by Thomas Richardson, talented young Negro Playwrite who is now National Vice President of the United Federal Workers of America.

Other Conferences followed in Birmingham (1939), New Orleans (1940), Tuskegee Institute, Alabama (1942) and Atlanta, Georgia (1944). The main goal of the Youth Congress throughout the years has been to strengthen American democracy through the improvement of conditions and opportunities of Negro youth. It aims to stimulate youth's interest in all important issues of our time. Through the Association of Youth Writers and Artists, it places particular emphasis on the satisfaction of cultural needs of young people.



The People's Voice
Esther V. Cooper, executive

secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, is en route to London to attend the World Youth Congress, as a member of the US delegation of 25. Miss Cooper has been chosen chairman of her delegation's committee on self-determination of nations. Upon her return she plans a tour of the South, speaking on the world youth movement.

Southern Negro Youth Look to World Parley

By MILDRED MCADORY

Esther V. Cooper, executive Secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, stopped in New York on her way to the World Youth Conference to convene in London, October 31.

Miss Cooper said, "This is the first time Negro Americans have had official representation on an International Conference. As usual youth leads the way." Miss Cooper feels this is significant because it shows the problems of youth are international. Youth representing 57 Nations will be present.

We were anxious to learn something of the Youth in the South and especially the Negro Youth and the Veterans, so we asked, "What is happening to the Negro veterans?"

"The Negro veterans are getting the runaround by the Veterans Administration, she said. "The Veterans Administration is closely linked with the American Legion, and for 15 years Negro veterans of World War

I have been fighting to get a Charter for a Jefferson County Chapter. So you see there is not much the Negro soldier can get from them."

She said Negro Veterans have been told they have no credit, to come back later. They are being given wrong information. However the Southern Negro Congress has organized a delegation including Negro and White Veterans of the South, to visit the Veterans Administration in Washington. They will carry with them specific cases of discrimination, and discuss the seriousness of the problem. They will also ask for Negro personnel in the offices in the South.

YOUTH CAMPAIGN

In the Southern Negro Youth Congress' office there will be a full time veteran, to take the cases and aid the veterans in any way possible. "Why in the Southern Negro Youth Congress' office?" we asked.

"That is part of the work of the SNYC," she said, "we work to make a more fruitful life for Negro Youth of the South. However we extend a hand to White Youth also, because in the South some white Youth get a bad deal too."

There has been a change in the

South during the War, according to Miss Cooper. Industry has grown and the political maturity of the Negro people has grown, especially the youth.

However, so has reaction, she pointed out. It is felt more in the small towns, such as Abbeyville and Eufalla in Alabama, and Madison, Fla., where there was a lynching the other day. "This is typical of the small towns throughout the South."

The Ku Klux Klan is growing bolder, there are hate-sheets spreading the poison of lynch and terror throughout the South. They openly attack Negro veterans. There have been a number of reactionary bills passed in the States. The bill that was passed in the Spring to outlaw any aid to Federal Housing in Jefferson County.

"Jefferson County has some of the worst slums in the Country, over-crowded shacks, with a community toilet. Sometimes these are without water, it is necessary to

of the World for aid and courage. The youth of China, Europe and the Soviet Union can well remember some of the things that are now happening in the South," said Miss Cooper.

have someone empty them once or twice a week," she asserted.

"These are some of the reasons that Negroes and White Progressives throughout the North must join hands with those in the South to see that we are not cheated out of the peace we have all fought so hard for. We also look to the Youth

**SYNC To Sponsor
Mass Meeting On
Veterans' Welfare**
Weekly Review



ROSE MAE WITHERS CATCHINGS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — On Sunday, November 4, at 4 P. M. at the Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church the Southern Negro Youth Congress will sponsor a mass meeting to discuss, "Rights and Benefits for Negro Veterans in Birmingham." *11-3-45*

Mrs. Rose Mae Withers Catchings, National President of the Southern Negro Youth Congress will speak on the topic of Negro veterans problems in the South. Frank Hale and Malcolm C. Dobbs who were members of the Southern Negro Youth Congress delegation to the Veterans Administration will give delegation report.

Other speakers include E. W. Wells, newly elected secretary-treasurer of the Alabama State Industrial Union Council (CIO); Chief Petty Officer John H. Smith; Commander Molton Gray of the National Council of Negro Veterans; and Archie Williams, Secretary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The musical portion of the program will feature Miss Parthenia Bates and the Fairfield High School Chorus.

50g-1945

Youth Congress Backs Compulsory Military Service

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 19—
The Executive Board of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, meeting in Birmingham February 3 and 4, declared itself in support of postwar universal military training for America's youth. This decision was the major action of the gathering which also issued statements concerning the voting status of young Negroes and the problems of colored veterans and service personnel. The board members in attendance came from Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee; Macon and Atlanta, Georgia; Greensboro, North Carolina; Tougaloo, Miss.; Pine Bluff, Ark.; New Orleans, La., and Birmingham, Tuskegee and Montgomery, Ala. 2-24-45

The statement on universal military training follows in part: "As representatives of 340 delegates who attended the Sixth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference in Atlanta, Georgia on November 30, December 1, 2 and 3, we believe that a system of postwar universal military training is necessary for a lasting peace and a more democratic postwar America. We have pledged our total and loyal support for all measures necessary for the complete victory of the United Nations in the war against fascist tyranny and for a new free world, once victory is won."

World Youth Congress Ends 13-Day Meet

The Informer
London, 2/11/45
11-17-45

Amachree and Evan Ayo Rosiji hope to have closer contact with the world through the youth federation. Jonathan Hyde of Sierra Leone is anxious for more newspapermen like Tubbs to visit his country.

By OLLIE STEWART

LONDON—A brave new world of tomorrow seemed a step closer this week as youth of sixty-four most important nations concluded the thirteen-day conference here at Seymour hall by drafting a constitution and giving themselves a new name, "World Federation of Democratic Youth."

Primarily aimed at destroying fascism in all its forms, the new federation emerges with a broad program of cooperation with united nations which calls for the control of the atomic bomb and a firm stand against discrimination wherever it exists.

Declaring themselves "united in their determination to work for peace, liberty, democracy, independence, and equality of freedom loving nations of the world" delegates and visitors made the rafters ring with a song before shaking hands and departing to the far corners of the globe. Indians and Czechs wore colorful costumes as they saluted Chinese, Nigerians, and Americans.

During the conference, every form of discrimination was attacked from American southern states to British policy in India to exploitation of Africans by European countries. Differing slightly on procedure, the delegates were firm in their stand to wipe out inequalities based on sex, color, or race. *11-17-45*

When asked how aims could be achieved, Esther Cooper of the Southern Youth Congress replied, "First, we must leave London with a strong, international youth organization; second, we must have an international newspaper, plus travel tours and exchange student fellowships; then each delegate must go home and make a local organization power in his community."

People coming to meetings prepared to scoff went away impressed at the earnestness of the youth to make a better world. Three sessions daily left no time for play. The last two days a concert and football match were squeezed into the schedule. *11-17-45*

Most of the delegates felt that the conference was a great success because it proved that six hundred people can eat, sleep, and meet together in friendly fashion of motives not selfish.

Nigerian delegates to G. Kio

Equality Keynote of London Session

The Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Firm Stand is Taken

Against Discrimination

CONFERENCE CLOSES

Delegates Eat, Sleep
and Confer Together

By OLLIE STEWART
AFRO Foreign Correspondent
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or in part expressly forbidden)

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Discrimination Attacked

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People who came to the meeting prepared to scoff, went away impressed at the earnestness of youth to make a better world. Three sessions daily left no time

for play. A concert and a football match were finally squeezed into the schedule during the final two days.

Felt It Success

Most of the delegates felt the conference was a great success, because it proved that 600 people can eat, sleep and meet together in a friendly fashion with no selfish motives.

The Nigerian delegates G. Kio Amachree and Evan Ayo Rosiji expressed the hope that they will have a closer contact with the world through the youth federation. 11-17-45

Jonathan Hyde of Sierra Leone said he was anxious for newspapermen like the AFRO's Vincent Tubbs to visit his country.